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LONDON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1891.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 487.

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT. BLOCKADE OF VALPARAISO. STEAMERS CAPTURED.

(DAILY TELEGRAM.)
LIMA, February 6.—Reports received here from Valparaiso state that all the members of the Assembly are either in gaol or are hiding to avoid arrest. The city has been blockaded since January 18th. Three steamers manned by the rebels have captured the steamers Italia, Amazonas, and Aconcagua, belonging to the Chilean Company, as well as a new cruiser.

Intelligence has been received by Reuters, from Lima, stating that the port of Iquique was still blockaded, and that a bombardment was expected.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS. DECLARATION OF THE POLL AT BARCELONA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.
MADRID, February 5.—A despatch from Logrono states that a number of Liberals at Haro, considering themselves insulted by the arrogance of the Carlists, entered the Carlist Club and broke all the furniture. Disturbances occurred at Santo Domingo de la Calzada yesterday, and several persons were more or less seriously injured. The governor of the province has sent a force of gendarmes to the spot.

11.0 P.M.—The result of the elections as received by the Ministry of the Interior show that 59 Conservatives have been returned for the Peninsula, while nine have been elected in Porto Rico, and twenty in Cuba. Twenty-one members of the Liberal Left, and fifty-one of the Right, and thirteen of the Agrarian Group, have been successful. In Porto Rico, the Conservatives have been elected. In Cuba, two Autonomists have been elected. In Porto Rico, thirteen Reformists, eight Democrats, twenty-seven Republicans, and eight Carlists have also been returned. The final verification of the votes is not yet completed, but the Carlist belief that ninety-five Liberals and about fifty Conservatives would be elected. The Carlists believe that the final figures will be 283 Conservatives and 150 Opposition deputies, including those of Cuba and Porto Rico.

BARCELONA, February 6.—The poll in the suburb of Santa Gracia has been declared. Senor Puig, the Conservative candidate, is declared elected, with 5,577 votes against 5,385 obtained by the Republican leader, Senor Salmeron. The announcement of this result evoked vehement protests from the Republicans, who accuse the authorities of dealing improperly with the returns, and insist that Senor Salmeron is the elected of the people. There is a feeling of indignation among the followers of Senor Salmeron, which, though latent, is none the less intense. At present tranquillity is maintained, but the calm, it is feared, is more apparent than real. Last evening two petards were exploded in different parts of the city. Little damage was done, but the outrage produced a perfect panic among the people in their excited condition. The Government have given instructions to the military authorities to take measures for the preservation of order.

THE FLOODS IN CHINA. APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Advices received from Shanghai, via San Francisco, state that the Governor-general of the Province of Fochien, Li Hung Chang, has reported to Peking that the inhabitants of Shue Chang have suffered severely from the devastation wrought by floods, which in ten districts of Wen Chuan have destroyed temples, bridges, and city walls. It is estimated that the loss of life consequent on these inundations amounts to fully one thousand persons. The suffering of the poor is intense, and the roads are everywhere thronged with starving wretches proceeding to Shanghai. How to satisfy the necessities of these unfortunate people is a difficult problem. On the high roads communicating with Pao Te and Shan So corn and millet are being sold at double the price they were a year ago.

THE RUSSIAN Nihilists IN PARIS.

PARIS, February 6.—The Nihilist, Alexander Lavronine, who, together with five others, were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in July last for manufacturing bombs, has, according to the *Dis-News*, been set at liberty in consequence of the state of his health. Lavronine, however, was compelled to undertake never to return to France, and immediately upon being released called for Madeira.

THE SITUATION IN TICINO.

BERNE, February 6.—The Conservative Ultramontane deputies recently elected to revise the cantonal constitution of Ticino have agreed upon all the main points of the proposed scheme of reform.

DROUGHT IN PONDICHERY.

PARIS, February 6.—The *Sicle* states that the French settlement at Pondicherry is suffering considerably from the drought. The demand for funds for the relief of the sufferers in Pondicherry will probably be brought before Parliament at an early date, in order that the famine which is threatening may be averted.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD UPON LONDON STOCKBROKERS.

PARIS, February 6.—The fall in the price of Brazilian Stock on the Stock Exchange in London is attributable to the following circumstances:—A large number of forged telegrams containing orders to sell were sent off this morning from

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Hanover Chapel Bill was read a second time.

THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN BILL.

LORD MORRIS, on the motion to go into committee on this bill, contended that it went further than was necessary to meet the admitted difficulty, and the compulsory powers were too stringent. He objected to the first three clauses as being beyond the scope of the bill. Lord THURLOW supported the bill. He thought that in the case of a charitable association it was only fair that, after spending its funds on the education and maintenance of a child for years, it should have the same powers of control as were exercised by the Court of Chancery in the case of a ward of court. Lord NORFOLK also supported the bill, although he thought that parental rights should not be interfered with more than was necessary. The Bishop of CARLISLE thought the objections raised by the noble and learned lord would be met by some small amendments in committee. Lord MANSFIELD pointed out that there was a large number of worthless parents who neglected their children, and this bill was necessary for their protection. He hoped the bill would pass their lordships' House as it stood. Lord HERSHELL also supported the bill. The House having gone into committee the bill was amended passed through that stage, and the House returned.

PRESENTATION TO BENEFICENT BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, which passed without discussion or amendment. The House adjourned at 5.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

POLICE AND SANITARY REGULATIONS.

MR. STUART-WORTLEY moved that the committee of selection should appoint a committee, not exceeding nine members, to whom should be committed all private bills promoted by municipal and other local authorities proposing to create powers relating to police and sanitary regulations which deviate from, or are in extension of, or are repugnant to, the general law. After some remarks from Mr. H. Fowler and Mr. F. Cowell, Mr. RITCHIE said there was hardly any single thing now that a local body required that could not be obtained by means of provisional orders. Except the acquisition of water works and some other matters of that sort, everything else could be obtained by the means, which was less expensive and in many ways much better. Hardly any confirmatory bills were opposed. Mr. COURTNEY deprecated too much restriction of the freedom of local bodies. The motion was agreed to; and, on the motion of Mr. H. Fowler, an instruction was agreed to forbidding the committee to take any action in relation to the subject of provisions in the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, or the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, or the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON COLLECTIONS.

MR. FLEKKET, replying to Mr. H. Koscoe, said that the past year the Government had given much consideration to the building at South Kensington, not only to the science and art department, but also to the proposed gallery of British art. All these matters were interdependent, and it was necessary to consider them together. The collection of the science and art department, which was the subject of the science collection other, was not in conjunction with those of the art collection. It had now been decided to proceed at once with the completion of the building on the east side of the exhibition land. That would ultimately be devoted entirely to art collections, although for some years it would probably be available for science collections. The building would, however, take several years to complete, and in that time the needs of the science collection would undoubtedly become more and more acute. It was in contemplation with the science and art department, and the best means of providing for those requirements, and he hoped soon to submit proposals to the Treasury. The building on the east side would cost £200,000 or £250,000, and it was obvious that any further immediate demand made on the Exchequer would have to be confined in as narrow limits as possible. (Hear, hear.)

JOSEPH MULLETT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND, in answer to Mr. Sexton, said the information furnished by the general prisoners' board was that there was no foundation for the suggestion that Joseph Mullett, a prisoner undergoing a sentence of penal servitude in Downpatrick Gaol, was in a dying state. The medical officer considered him in fairly good health.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. MORLEY'S INTENTION.

MR. SMITH, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, said the Government had desired to place next Monday and Thursday at the disposal of Mr. J. Morley for the vote of censure on Irish administration, of which he had given notice. That was coupled with the condition that previously the *Times* Bill should have been passed. The Government had not made with that measure to enable the Government to carry out their original intention, and there was little chance of reaching the bill to-night. In these circumstances it had been put down for Monday, and he was afraid he would not be able to do so. He was making every effort to meet the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) Mr. GLADSTONE thought Mr. Smith perfectly fair and just in his proceedings. Two nights was all that they could fairly ask for the motion, and he was not surprised that it might be before making any positive arrangement. No doubt Mr. Smith thought the date had arrived for making some steps in supply. Mr. LEE asked when the House might expect the Government to proceed with the Irish

Land Bill.—Mr. W. H. SMITH was not able to say at present.

THE CITY LIVERY FRANCHISE.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. ROWLANDS called attention to the livery franchise of the City of London, and moved: "That the time has arrived when the Government should, in accordance with the recommendation of the report of the City Livery Franchise Commission, take action to abolish the anomalous franchise now possessed by the liverymen of the City of London, which gives a vote to persons who have no direct residential or business connection with the City, and thus increases the evils arising from the defective state of the registration laws, whereby many persons are prevented from becoming qualified electors, while others become entitled to a plurality of votes." Mr. BAUFOT seconded the resolution. Lord LYTTON moved to oppose it. Mr. KIMBLE pointed out that any party franchise was a thing to be sought for less than the City livery franchise. Sir G. TREVELYAN said that in the City the resident householders had 7,000 votes out of 21,000; so that each resident only had about a quarter of a vote. A non-resident voter might have four votes, while the ordinary householders had only one vote. He contended that the City livery franchise should be swept away. Mr. MATTHEWS declared that the only argument against the livery franchise was that it was anomalous; but a similar franchise existed in other large towns. He contended that the resolution was an anomaly, and that it was an attempt to do away with the franchise of the City. Mr. PICKERSGILL and Mr. STUART supported the resolution, which, on a division, was rejected by 143 against 20. Mr. CONYBEARE was speaking on the imposition on china clay in Cornwall, when the House was counted out at 7.15.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT CRICKLEWOOD.

A GIRL'S MUTILATED BODY FOUND.
A guard walking along the Midland Railway, near Child's Hill, Cricklewood, found late on Thursday night a mutilated body of a young girl, apparently about 15 years of age, lying on the ground. The body was found in a field, and the girl's head was cut off, and the body was scattered about the rails. There was a wound in the back. The line at this part is protected by a very high fence and a wall. The body was found near some meadows. Upon inquiry on Friday Mr. Robert Heaton, station representative of the Iron Association, informed that he thought the girl must have met her death by an accident or deliberately committed suicide. About seventy yards from where the body was found a footpath crosses the railway, and it is believed that the girl must have fallen over the wall. The body was found at a point at a speed of forty miles an hour, about 7.50. The body has been identified at the West Hamstead Police Station as being that of a servant girl, 15 years of age, who had been living with some friends in Northwick-road, Hammersmith, from a quarter of an hour before her dead body was found. There are reasons for believing that the girl committed suicide.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE NAME OF AN M.P.

At Marylebone Police Court on Friday, Harry Hardwick, 27, and a female, were charged with fraudulently obtaining a salary to the value of £2 from J. W. Woodley, saddler, of Connaught-street, Hyde Park, also with obtaining similar goods to the value of £10 from Mr. J. E. Gentle, saddler, of Earl's Court-road, Kensington. By false pretences the prisoner went to Mr. Woodley, and represented that he was a coachman in the service of Colonel the Hon. Francis C. Bridgeman, M.P. for Bolton, who had directed him to give an order for saddlery. Part of the goods were to be sent to the stable, and a portion were to be taken away with him. Mr. Woodley took the precaution of questioning the prisoner, and when the latter said that Colonel Bridgeman was the son-in-law of Sir George Haybury, of Portman-square, suspicion was aroused because Sir George Haybury had no son-in-law. The prisoner was kept waiting for the goods under the pretence that they were being cleaned up, and meanwhile Mr. Hardwick's coachman was fetched, and he said the prisoner was not in the service of Colonel Bridgeman. The prisoner was then given into custody.—Prisoner was committed for trial.

WARDS FOR BRAVERY.

Substantive James, of the G Division, Inspector of Police, Fielding, Sergeant Guthrie, and P.C. Jones to Sir John Bridge at Bow-street on Friday to receive rewards from the Bow-street Police Fund in acknowledgment of bravery displayed in rescuing persons on the occasion of a fire in Old-street, City, on the 10th of January. Sir John Bridge, in presenting £5 to Sergeant Guthrie, £10 to Fielding, and the constable £1, said: "It is by their bravery several lives have been saved. He especially mentioned Sergt. Guthrie, and said that his conduct was deserving of the highest praise. It was a great source of gratification to him (Sir John Bridge) to be enabled to acknowledge such courageous conduct, and the recipients of the rewards had well earned the gratitude of their fellow-citizens."

BURGLARIES AT ALDERSHOT.

Several daring burglaries have been recently reported at Aldershot, but no culprit has yet been arrested. Early on Friday morning the premises of a Mr. Ellis, out-fitter, High-street, were entered, and a considerable amount of property was carried off. The burglars scaled the wall of an out-building, got into the back premises, made a good meal of rabbit pie and cold mutton left in a safe, the remains being carefully placed on a form outside, and then possessing themselves of a crowbar, removed the outer shutters of the clothing department, took out a six-foot square of glass, entered the shop, and carried off a number of suits of clothes. The crowbar was subsequently found outside another clothing establishment close by, where the burglars had evidently been disturbed.

The Leeds Corporation Gas Workers threaten another strike.

ROMANTIC STORY IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

In the Divorce Division on Friday, Mr. Justice JONES heard the case of *Charles Joseph Church v. M'Donald*, which was the petition of the wife for a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground of the undue publication of banns. There was no defence. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Middleton), who appeared for the petitioner, said that in regard to the case he had never met before. As his lordship was aware, under the Registration Act, it was the duty of the clergyman, or the parish clerk representing him, to keep the banns book to enter the names and descriptions of the persons who desired to have the banns published, and from that book the entry was made in the register. In the present case, which came from Birmingham, the banns book had been used for the purpose of lighting the stores of the church. (Laughter.) This could hardly be credited, but evidence was given on this point by the petitioner, Marion Amelia Church, used to assist her mother at a factory at Birmingham. She made the acquaintance of the respondent, James Joseph M'Donald, who was a Roman Catholic, he being born in Ireland. He was the son of Superintendent Michael M'Donald, of Birmingham police, who died in 1881. At the time of the celebration of the marriage both of the parties were under age. The respondent was 20 years of age and the petitioner 17. He was apprenticed to some persons in Birmingham. These young people fell in love with each other, and they determined to get married. He, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, married the petitioner at All Saints', Birmingham, a Protestant Church, and he arranged to give wrong names and descriptions, so that his father should not know of the marriage. Instead of M'Donald, he gave the name of M'Donnell, bachelor, of Birmingham, residing at 11, Clarendon-street. His father, he said, was at the time living with his father in Bristol-road. He described his father as Thomas M'Donnell, carpenter, whereas the father was Michael M'Donald, superintendent of police. His lordship pointed out that the essence of the matter was fraud. Inderwick said that there were misdescriptions done to mislead any person who wanted to examine the banns book. The marriage took place on the 29th of September, 1882, the mother and stepfather of the petitioner being present.

THE MARRIAGE WAS KEPT CONCEALED

from the family of respondent for some months, until it became necessary it should be known. They lived together as husband and wife for about fifteen months. In 1884 he enlisted in the Marines, where he was ordered abroad, and from that time the petitioner heard no more of him. She went to America, and she was acquainted with Mr. Tritton, who was anxious to marry her, and, after consulting a Roman Catholic priest, they were married in New York, they assuming that the respondent was dead. Subsequently, she thought she saw her first husband in the street, but he denied it. Mr. Tritton felt uncomfortable in the matter, and made inquiries, when he got the address of the respondent, and Mr. M'Donald came to them at Kensington, and while in London he made a statement as to the circumstances under which the marriage took place. Mr. M'Donald, who was the petitioner, was called, and the respondent bore out the opening statement of counsel. She further added that when the respondent proposed to marry her he said it was to be kept secret, and that he did not intend to give his father's name rightly, nor the proper address.—Replying to the witness said that she understood it was to be kept secret, and she went through the form because.

SHE WANTED TO LEAVE HOME.

Examination continued: After living with the respondent for about sixteen months, he deserted her, but a fortnight afterwards she came back, and she ultimately enlisted in the Marines, and in the 24th February, 1882, she married in New York Mr. Tritton. Previously she had made a statement of the facts to a Roman Catholic priest.—In answer to his lordship, the witness said she did not see the respondent's father previous to the marriage. Four months afterwards she went to the house, but she did not see him. The respondent told her that the marriage was not quite correct.—Mr. Justice JONES: Did you go as his wife?—The Witness: I don't think so. His father had heard all about it. The respondent talked about being married in the Catholic religion. Mrs. Harvey, who kept a factory at Birmingham, said that the respondent told her that his father was a carpenter, living in Bransford-street. She went there and found a person of that name.—The Rev. W. H. Payne, rector of All Saints' Church before that there were no books in the church before the respondent's publication of banns. The church was restored in 1830.—Mr. Henry Jeffs, whose father was formerly the vergier, said that prior to the restoration the books were there. He could explain the burning of the books for lighting fires.—His lordship said that was not the case. Examination continued: He had seen the covers of the books, but the contents were not there. Mr. W. F. Tritton deposed that in February, 1872, he married the petitioner in the belief that her husband was dead. Previous to the marriage he obtained a dispensation from the Catholic Bishop in New York.—In the conclusion that he was satisfied on the evidence that the petitioner at the time she went through the marriage knew it to be a bad one, therefore he was unable to annul it.

THE MACKLESFIELD TOWN COUNCIL, on a memorial from the Technical School and the School of Science and Art, decided to levy a vote of one penny in the pound to promote technical education.

A Castlereagh correspondent telegraphs that the "plan of campaign" has collapsed on the estate of Lord De Freyne, the tenantry of Thursday paying their rents at the reduction offered by his lordship three months ago, namely, 65 per cent. on non-judicial and nothing on judicial rents.

THE QUEEN AND SIR ARTHUR

The Queen has sent to Sir Arthur Sullivan an autograph letter, congratulating the composer upon the success of "Ivanhoe." Her Majesty recalls the fact that it was at her suggestion that Sir Arthur undertook to write an English grand opera, and the letter expresses special gratification on looking at the work, which should be so well received. Count Hochberg, general intendant of the Royal Opera House, Berlin, has already taken steps to secure the right of producing "Ivanhoe," and the terms have practically been arranged. Arrangements are also in progress for the production of "Ivanhoe" at the Grand Theatre in Hamburg, will enter into similar negotiations with Sir Arthur Sullivan.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Boskell held an inquest on Friday evening at Skeithy regarding the death of Charles Boskell, aged 32, who was suffocated in a benzine tank on Wednesday. The deceased was engaged with a man named Hogg in cleaning out the tank, and had descended through the man-hole by means of a ladder, but before he had been inside many minutes Hogg heard a noise on looking inside the tank, and the deceased fell. Hogg and the foreman, Dillon, each descended the ladder, but were overcome by the fumes. Nearly an hour elapsed before Payne was got out, and life was then extinct.—The jury found a verdict of death from suffocation, and exonerated all persons from blame.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Lieutenant Kyrie Chapman, of Shillingstone, Dorset, was thrown from his horse while hunting with Lord Portman's hounds on Friday at Duncton, near Shaftesbury. The horse slipped on Lieutenant Chapman's head, fracturing his skull. Death was instantaneous.

MARRIAGE MORE POPULAR

Still the marriage rate rises. We have now the Registrar-general's return for the three months ending last September, during which period 14,084 persons entered on the list of matrimony. This number gives an annual proportion of 154 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and comparison of the figures shows that there have been no more weddings since the same quarter in 1881. Of course the improvement has been greatest where the recovery from the depression has been marked, the following counties leading the way:—Northamptonshire, North Riding of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Leicestershire, North Wales, Dorsetshire, and Essex. In London the increase was 57 per cent.

A WEALTHY TRAMP.

The dead body of Charles Glass, a tramp, 66 years of age, has just been found in Hauxton Woods, Aberdeenshire. In his pockets were two deposit receipts—one for £200 and the other for £50, a 40 note, and some loose silver. A doctor who examined the body reports that Glass died from want and exposure.

A COUNCILLOR MURDERED BY HIS NEAUGHTER.

The Central Neaughton, a shocking tragedy at Blois, France, where a municipal councillor of that city, was shot dead by his daughter, who fired five shots at him with a revolver. Having committed the crime, the murderer surrendered to the police.

THE BETTING EVIL.

In the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury on Friday, the Bishop of Truro asked whether the House would, in view of the great evil arising from betting and gambling, have a further opportunity of fully discussing the subject. The Archbishop of Canterbury said they had been unable to proceed to a discussion of the matter in the absence of fuller information as to the condition of the betting houses, and he had asked the Lower House committee to supply a schedule containing this, and when it arrived they could discuss this important subject fully.

THE NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.

The writ for a Parliamentary election was received at Northampton on Thursday. The nomination has been fixed for Monday, and the polling for Thursday next. There will be three candidates, Mr. Germaine (C.), Mr. Mansfield (G.), and Dr. Aveling, Labour and Socialist candidate. The figures for the last two elections were:—

Mr. H. Lambourne (G.) 4,731 Mr. H. Lambourne (G.) 4,731
Mr. G. Germaine (C.) 4,331 Mr. G. Germaine (C.) 4,331
Mr. F. Mansfield (G.) 3,251 Mr. F. Mansfield (G.) 3,251
Mr. D. Aveling (L.) 2,251 Mr. D. Aveling (L.) 2,251

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

LANCASTER (Lancaster).—Sir T. Storey (U.) will oppose Mr. J. Williamson (G.). YORK (Sewerby).—Mr. E. Crossley (G.) will retain his seat until the General Election. CLAPHAM.—At a meeting of the Conservative Council on Wednesday, it was stated that Mr. P. Thornton and Mr. J. Robertson had signed an agreement to abide by the decision of Lord Salisbury. No action will be taken until the decision is given.

BIRMINGHAM (Bordesley).—A split is threatened among the followers of Mr. Jess Collings, and the Labour section threaten to secede and form a new party to party politics. The movement is said to be welcomed by Mr. Collings's supporters.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S).—Mr. J. O'Connor Power (G.) will oppose Colonel the Hon. F.C. Morgan.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GREENOCK.

An alarming railway accident took place on Friday night on the Glasgow (Caledonian) Railway. In the course of shunting operations a number of trucks was pushed with considerable violence into a terminal siding at the passenger station, at the end of which stood a passenger carriage. By the force of the collision which took place the carriage had two buffers broken off, and two wheels torn away, besides other damage. One of the broken iron buffers penetrated the adjoining bookstall, and the lady attendant had a very narrow escape, being saved only by the moving of the bookstall, which was not fixed to the platform.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

THE ACTOR

OLD IZAAK.

MADAME.

MR. WHEELER.

BY THE OUTCOURA REMEDIES.

of the Director of Public Prosecutions was

to decide, on the strength of evidence before him, whether a public prosecution should or should not be instituted in a particular case. In this instance there is no evidence before him, technically so called, and certainly no name has been mentioned against the bearer of which criminal pro-

ceedings could be instituted. But there is, most unquestionably, sufficient matter in our representations to warrant the re-opening of the inquiry, which is all we ask for. The decision on that point would we should have thought, have lain with the HOME SECRETARY, but apparently it

does not. For that, however, we care nothing. It matters not who gives the order if only the order be given. And that there is every reason for a re-opening of the inquiry we sufficiently demonstrated last week. Local opinion at Newbury has

been seriously scandalised by the un-
seemly haste of the inquest, and, as we
pointed out to the HOME SECRETARY,
suspicion is certain, in the long run, to
crystallize itself round some individual
who, in all probability, will be an entirely
innocent person. In any case the matter

Public opinion will not consent to the burking of matters of this kind; for apart from considerations of justice in this particular case, the precedent would be too dangerous.

A WORD TO MR. BOOTH.

"General" BOOTH, or General Dealer BOOTH as we have heard him called, has distinctly stated that he has a large tract of land over the sea which is completely water-tight and which can receive a

ready to his hand, and which can receive him
colony of social failures whenever he likes
to send these worthies out. Mr. BOOTH
has said that—there is no mistake on that
point. Well, then, what we should like
to ask him is simply this:—Where is
that tract of country? We do not think

it can be in the Dominion of Canada, for the Canadians have no liking for our British practice of sending our no'er-doo weels over to them. Can it be in Africa, a clearing, perhaps, in the primal forest? In that case the prospect opened up by the "submerged tenth" is more exciting.

than pleasant. It would be preferable to stay at home and "doss" in the family dens of London. There is, however, the vast field of Australia. Is the Promise Land situated there? On that point some light is thrown by a circular letter which has been addressed by the Hon. JAMES MUNRO

Premier of Victoria, to the Prime Ministers of the other Australian colonies. Whatever they may intend to do elsewhere, Mr. MUNRO means to have none of it in Victoria. Mr. MUNRO expresses, we have not the slightest doubt, the unanimous

sentiment of public opinion all over Australia. Australia knew, under the old system of convict transportation, what the wholesale importation of the criminal classes meant, and having escaped from that baneful system long ago she is not

likely to permit it to grow up again on Australian soil. Mr. MUNRO warns Mr. Booth in very plain language that Australia will not accept an infliction of that kind—she is not to be made the dustbin of English society. Why, indeed, should she? Or why should any other

colony? That, however, brings us back to the original question—Where is the hopeful colony to be situated? We shall await a reply with interest. Like the "happy land" in the hymn, Mr. Boorn's eligible tract of country seems to be "far away."

FATAL STRUGGLE AT AN ASYLUM
Mr. F. Price held an inquest on the body of Benjamin Stott, 33, an inmate of Prestwich Lunatic Asylum. Deceased was described as a stone quarryman, and was admitted to the asylum on the 22nd May last. He was said

be very "restless, impulsive, and excitable. It is the practice for the male patients to take off their neckties before going to bed, and give them to the warder. The patients in No. 1 Ward, in which Stott was located, were asked by the attendant, Robert Mallock, to take off their ties. Deceased did not offer to obey, and Mallock went to him, and again requested

him to take off his tie. With that Stott jumped up and said, "I'll give you neckties," seized the attendant by the coat collar, and struck him violently on the neck. Mallock closed with him, and a violent struggle ensued. Another attendant named William Bridge went to Mallock's assistance, and whilst lying on his back on the floor Stott seized a heavy

Another inmate in attempting to remove the table was overpowered with its weight and let it fall again upon the deceased. Stott was badly injured internally. He died on the 30th ult.—The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, exonerated Mallock from blame.

THE DISPUTE AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

A correspondent at the docks states that nearly 250 federation labourers were employed on Thursday putting cargo on board the Tower Hill. They were guarded to and from their work by the police. A dispute has

However, arisen between the shipping federations and its men on the question of overtime. When the men first joined they were promised a certain rate of pay, with rations and lodgings for doing any kind of work aboard ship, over time to be paid for at a specified rate. Realizing that the men were not doing much work per hour as the unionist men did

The federation proposed that their men should load the Tower Hill after the hour of 5 p.m., at the rate of one shilling per ton. The men refused, and knocked off work at 5.0 p.m. The Tower Hill was due to arrive on Wednesday, but she cannot possibly do so for some days. The objection amongst the unionist men is not so much against the men

who load cargo as those who put coal on board, and in spite of the police protection which is afforded both by land and water those men have to be conveyed to their barges by steamer, and are greeted with derisive cries. The Rimutaka, which has been loaded entirely by union labour, has left for New Zealand.

The White Star steamer Germanic and the Inman steamer City of Berlin, both from New York, arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, but state that they saw nothing of the National Liner Denmark, now twenty days out from London. They report having encountered variable winds and a south-

Westerly gale, which lasted thirty-six hours

THE LATE M. MEISSONIER.



INSTALLATION OF THE NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

A large congregation assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday to witness the installation of Canon Gregory as dean. The cathedral clergy assembled in the Chapter House, shortly before ten o'clock, when the letters patent were read and the bishop's mandate for installation was exhibited. A procession then left the Chapter House for the west door of the cathedral, where they were joined by other members of the cathedral body. The other clergy having taken their ordinary places, Canon Scott, Holland, as the senior canon, conducted the dean elect to a place immediately in front of the Holy table. The choir sang the "Te Deum," and the senior canon offered certain prayers, at the conclusion of which Canon Holland inducted Mr. Gregory into the full office of dean of St. Paul's. The dean then kneeling read the Lord's Prayer, after which the senior canon offered a prayer in Latin "Deus Omnipotens." Morning prayer was afterwards read, and at the conclusion of the service the chapter retired to the Chapter House, when the dean took the usual oath, after which the canons and other cathedral clergy took the oath of obedience to the new dean (all in Latin), and the organist, vergers, and other officials took the same oath in English. The proctor and a large number of the members of the Lower House of Convocation, of which Canon Gregory has for many years been a distinguished member, were present.

REORGANISING THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A circular was issued on Thursday by the organising committee of the National League in Dublin, urging the necessity of reorganising the branches in view of a general election. The circular says:—"As the usual period for organising branches of the National League is near at hand, I am directed by the organising committee to urge upon you the necessity of taking immediate steps to reorganise the branches and influence of your branch. The usual approach of a general election, the unfortunate division in the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary party, and the passage through the House of Commons at such a crisis of an extensive land purchase bill, render it of supreme importance that the national organisation in the country should be complete and active. Wherever a branch has been allowed to lapse, or where the efficiency of a branch or its unity has been impaired by recent differences in the country, steps should be taken immediately to form provisional committees, and proceed to the re-establishment of active branches. Cards of membership will be forwarded on application.—T. Harrington, hon. sec."

ALLEGED THEFT AND INTIMIDATION.

Charles Fox, 22, described as a ship's fireman, of Foxlow-street, Bermondsey, was charged on remand at West Ham with stealing a silver watch from the person of Frederick Adams, a seaman, on board the steamer Oranga, and on the night of January 8th he left the vessel to go home to see a sick child. While in the train the prisoner got over some seats into the prosecutor's compartment, and spoke to him about his employment. He told him how long he had been on the Oranga, gave him his wages, and told him how much money he had received. He advised him not to go to sea in the vessel, and at last persuaded him to go to the station office at Tidal Basin. At the office he was asked to "clear his card," and he alleged that he paid 15s. on the understanding that he would pay the remainder of the money next day on board the ship, and that the union men would see him safe on board. Prisoner went out with him. They took a cab home to Poplar, and next morning a cab to Cannon Town Railway Station. In the booking-office prisoner, "instigated" by the friend he was supposed to be, "intimated" to some union men that he (Adams) was a "blackleg," and he was hustled out of the place. He tried to get into the docks at Tidal Basin, but here Fox again pointed him out as a "blackleg," and he was violently attacked. During this Adams alleged that Fox tore open his coat and waistcoat and took away his watch and chain, which earlier in the day he had seen Adams put on.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S MOTION.

The Press Association learns that the following are the terms of the motion which Mr. John Morley, after consultation with his colleagues on the Opposition Bench, has put upon the notice paper of the House of Commons as a basis of the debate which is to commence on Monday, viz., "That in the opinion of this House the action of the Irish Executive in connection with the recent prosecutions at Tipperary and other proceedings is calculated to bring into disrepute the law into contempt, and violates the civil and constitutional rights of Irish citizens." An amendment to this resolution will be moved by a leading Liberal Unionist. It is expected that the debate will occupy two nights, in which case it is probable that the discussion will be adjourned from Monday night until Thursday.

The mutilated body of Jonathan Grundy, a cattle dealer, and well-known agriculturist, was found on the Great Eastern main line at Spalding on Thursday. It is supposed he was killed by one of the night expresses while trespassing on the line.

THE "PRIMROSE-DAY" CASE.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams had again before them the case of Godfrey v. Goater and Craven. The suit came before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury a few days ago, when the principal complaint made by the plaintiff was that some racing stock upon which he had given a charge to the defendants—among the horses being Primrose Day, who in 1889 won the Cesarewitch—had not been managed and run in his interest. Upon that occasion his lordship suggested that the matter was one that must run much into detail accounts, and was hardly fit to be tried before a judge and a jury. The suggestion was, after some discussion, acted upon; and it was arranged that a charge of fraud in connection with the management of the horses should be withdrawn, and that the other matters should be referred to arbitration. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Montague Lush were for the plaintiff, Mr. Tindal Atkinson for Mr. Goater, and Mr. Charles Mathews for Mr. Craven. Mr. Lockwood said that Mr. Goater originally sued Godfrey for money due, and that claim was admitted; but Mr. Godfrey counter-claimed against Messrs. Goater and Craven in reference to mismanagement of the horses, so that the question now in dispute, Mr. Godfrey was a solicitor who had a racing stock, and Mr. Goater trained for him. In 1888 he appeared to have been in financial difficulties, and by a document in February of that year he assigned his racing and breeding stock to Mr. Goater and Mr. Craven, whom he had known for some time, in consequence of their having become sureties for him for a loan from an insurance office. This gave a general idea of the relations between the parties; and when a claim was made upon the present plaintiff for money spent in connection with the horses his reply was, "I have a claim against you in respect of mismanagement of the horses, and racing stock." He also said that the horses had been run in accordance with his interest. He further alleged that the defendant had acted fraudulently in reference to him. This was the matter that came before Mr. Justice Hawkins, and of course there were many entries of account that could not be tried in court; but it appeared to those who advised Mr. Godfrey that there were

QUESTIONS OF FRAUD that could only properly be tried before a judge and a jury. In the course of the case before Mr. Justice Hawkins some questions were asked by Mr. Lush which had reference to the alleged fraud, and thereupon some discussion arose, and an arrangement was come to to refer the matters in dispute to an arbitrator, upon the understanding that all charges of fraud and conspiracy should be withdrawn, and the defendants giving up any claim as to Primrose Day having been purchased from him by Mr. Goater, and for a footing went before the arbitrator, and for a time both parties were careful not to go into any matters that would be a breach of the agreement that had been come to between the parties. Mr. Mathews: Except as to the mention of certain betting matters.—Mr. Lockwood contended that apart from the question of fraud, and the conspiracy, it was to show in whose interest the money was paid, and to show what were the defendants' betting transactions in connection with the Cesarewitch. Mr. Justice Williams said he would have thought that that might have been shown in reference to the mortgage, and that he might have said he was entitled to any stake that might have been won, and that he was not entitled to any one of the bets made upon her.—Mr. Lockwood: This was the case of a mare being run for a race and winning it, the persons who ran her backing her; and he contended that these were matters that Mr. Godfrey had a right to go into, to show that she was not in his interest, but in the defendant's. Mr. Justice Williams submitted that Mr. Lush had a right to put the questions that he did put; but Mr. Charles Russell, when his turn came, cross-examined Mr. Godfrey upon every question of fraud that had been abandoned upon the reference, and he deliberately charged him with being a liar, and that he was under a delusion when he made the charges of fraud and conspiracy. The parties, therefore, were in this position—that the plaintiff was not allowed to go into the charges of fraud and conspiracy, whilst as against him it was imputed that he had made charges of fraud and conspiracy, and that he was under a delusion when he made the charges of fraud and conspiracy. The court, without calling upon the other side, expressed their opinion that there had been no miscarriage, and they could not consider why the court for the defendant should be put out from asking the plaintiff whether he had not persisted down to the last in bringing forward against the defendants charges which had since been abandoned, and especially so as on re-examination he could have been asked to give his own explanation of the matter, so that anything that might have been wrong could be set right. The application, therefore, could not be granted.—The application was dismissed.

A PERILOUS CHASE.

At Wandsworth Police Court, William Hodges, a fitter, who gave an address in Letchmere-road, Battersea, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with being in possession of a dangerous weapon, a Volunteer beerhouse, Church-road, with intent to commit a felony.—P.C. Robinson, 249 V, said that about one o'clock in the morning he was on duty in Church-road, when he heard a smashing of glass, and saw the prisoner and two other men in the bar of the Volunteer beerhouse. On seeing him they made their escape out of the back of the house like a monkey, and concealing themselves on the roof. Another constable arrived, and the prisoner was secured.—P.C. 189 V said that with assistance he was able to climb on to the roof, and found the prisoner lying flat on his stomach. Prisoner exclaimed, "I will surrender and go quietly. I am caught." He also stated that he knew the way down, and was walking away, when witness stopped him. He struggled, and they fell together, narrowly escaping tumbling on to the ground. Nothing was missing from the house.—The barman said that he saw a small window near the staircase.—Mr. Newton remanded the prisoner for the arrest of the other men, and for the attendance of the landlady of the house.

Mr. John Burns has told the London correspondent of the Scottish Leader that if the Scotch railway men had held out another week, their chief demand would have been unconditionally conceded.

One of the noteworthy facts about the division on the Catholic Religious Disabilities Act is that Mr. Gladstone was supported by Lord Cranborne, the son of the Premier.

Here and there are found valiant lawyers who wear her Majesty's silk and their own accoutrements at the same time. There are Mr. Cooper Willis, the leader at the Bankruptcy Bar; Sir Walter Phillimore, of ecclesiastical and international law fame; Mr. Poland; Mr. Cutler and Mr. Bush, of the Chancery Bar; and Mr. Underhill, the leader of the Oxford Circuit. This is practically the whole of the band of pioneers. Twenty years ago no man but the Bar wore a beard.

A SPORTING LIBEL CASE.

In a case which came before Mr. Justice Wright and a common jury in the Queen's Bench Division, the plaintiff, Mr. Frederick Maximilian Le Gros, sued Mr. Charles Roth to recover damages for libel. The defendant denied publication, and pleaded privilege and justification. The plaintiff was a medical student with an independent income of about £600 a year; and the defendant was a bookmaker and proprietor of a club of the Strand, called the Agar Club. In April last year the plaintiff had a bet with the defendant of £100 to £5 against Revere for the City and Suburban, and the horse won. The defendant, however, refused to pay, on the ground that he had betted the race cancelled all bets with the plaintiff, as he was a defaulter, and the libel complained of was contained in a declaration as follows:—"Mr. Le Gros, being a defaulter to Mr. Phad, and not having posted his money, has been with account to the City and Suburban.—CHAS. ROTH." The plaintiff, by three witnesses, Plaintiff's case was that at the time in question he was not a defaulter to Mr. Phad, and a few days ago an action for libel against that gentleman for writing a similar declaration was tried and resulted in Plaintiff's favour with £300 damages. It appeared before Mr. Phad, who was a bookmaker, with whom plaintiff betted, and he had made bets with him upon Revere for the City and Suburban being run on the 23rd. Plaintiff owed Mr. Phad £5 on another bet, and meeting him at a club called the International, and it being settling day, according to the account to which he had forgotten to bring his cheque book, he alleged that in reply to this Mr. Phad said that it did not matter, and he could pay him any time. Mr. Phad's account of what took place, however, was that on the 21st he asked plaintiff for the money twice, and could not get it, and that he told him unless it were paid, he would have no bet with him for the City and Suburban. In the present case there was also a controversy as to the time at which a letter was written to the plaintiff by defendant asking him to post his money. Moreover, there was a question whether the alleged libel was posted in defendant's club or elsewhere. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

A SPIRITUALISTIC EXPOSE.

A dark, barely-furnished room, in which the only glimmer of light visible comes from a miniature slate which has been placed with phosphorus, and a table around which are seated half a dozen gentlemen interested in the study of the unknown—such was the scene in a house near the Foundling Hospital the other night, while two spiritualists, who have made a tolerably comfortable livelihood out of human credulity in the last dozen years, displayed to the investigators the mysteries of the unscientific world at a moderate price. Neither of the "mediums" knew that one of the auditors was an amateur electrician who had in his pocket a small lamp with sufficient electricity to give a light for some minutes. While "a spirit" was being called up, the investigator, who was in the room, displaying its charms in etherialised drapery, the lamp was turned on, and the ghost who had been summoned to "revisit the glimpses of the moon," or rather the phosphorescent slate, discovered to be none other than the medium on whom witness had relied, and to show what were the defendants' betting transactions in connection with the Cesarewitch. Mr. Justice Williams said he would have thought that that might have been shown in reference to the mortgage, and that he might have said he was entitled to any stake that might have been won, and that he was not entitled to any one of the bets made upon her.—Mr. Lockwood: This was the case of a mare being run for a race and winning it, the persons who ran her backing her; and he contended that these were matters that Mr. Godfrey had a right to go into, to show that she was not in his interest, but in the defendant's. Mr. Justice Williams submitted that Mr. Lush had a right to put the questions that he did put; but Mr. Charles Russell, when his turn came, cross-examined Mr. Godfrey upon every question of fraud that had been abandoned upon the reference, and he deliberately charged him with being a liar, and that he was under a delusion when he made the charges of fraud and conspiracy. The parties, therefore, were in this position—that the plaintiff was not allowed to go into the charges of fraud and conspiracy, whilst as against him it was imputed that he had made charges of fraud and conspiracy, and that he was under a delusion when he made the charges of fraud and conspiracy. The court, without calling upon the other side, expressed their opinion that there had been no miscarriage, and they could not consider why the court for the defendant should be put out from asking the plaintiff whether he had not persisted down to the last in bringing forward against the defendants charges which had since been abandoned, and especially so as on re-examination he could have been asked to give his own explanation of the matter, so that anything that might have been wrong could be set right. The application, therefore, could not be granted.—The application was dismissed.

A POLICE-COURT PROBLEM.

Annie Adams, 40, who has no home, who has been many times before the magistrates on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was brought upon remand before Mr. Fenwick, at the North London Police Court. The case had been adjourned to enable Mr. Holmes, the police-court missionary, to arrange for her assisted passage to Canada. Mr. Fenwick said she had no daughter.—Mr. Holmes said she had a daughter, but he had failed in his endeavours, though he had been the whole round of the emigration offices. Miss C. E. Dennison, of the Church Emigration (Ladies' Auxiliary), Cromwell-road, S.W., had written saying:—"I am afraid our society is doing nothing to help you in the matter. Our society is only pledged only to send out emigrants of thoroughly good character. The colonists, who welcome our emigrants, would withdraw their confidence if we began to send out such women as Adams, and our present opportunity of doing good would be lost. I am very sorry indeed to have to say this to you, but I say that I very much doubt the wisdom of sending her abroad? She will have as much or more opportunity of getting drunk in Canada, without having such institutions as yours to aid her."

The Canadian clergy tell me, as they do constantly, that their prison reformers and refugees are crowded with people who have been in and out of England by friends who thought they might turn over a new leaf in a new country.—Mr. Fenwick said he was afraid nothing could be done for the prisoner. If her passage were paid to America she would not be allowed to land if she had no money.—The prisoner, in reply to the magistrate, said she would indeed reform if given another chance. It was not so much the drink she took as her weakened condition consequent on repeated imprisonment, which caused her to be taken by the police.—Mr. Holmes said he would pay the prisoner's lodging for a few days, and he would try to regain her strength and go to work in laundry if she would promise amendment.—The prisoner gave the required promise, which she has given at least thirty times previously—and was discharged.

A REMARKABLE QUARREL.

During the voyage of the Cesarewitch and his younger brother, the Duke of Groppe, to India, serious misunderstandings arose before long degenerated into violent quarrels, broke out between Captain Lohmann, commanding the Pamiaty Azova, the man-of-war in which the princes sailed, and Prince Barinsky, a personage attached to the persons of their imperial highnesses. The actual causes which led to these disputes are somewhat obscure, but it seems that Prince Barinsky on more than one occasion, without consulting the captain, gave orders and made arrangements which might have placed the lives of the princes in peril. One day, for instance, Prince Barinsky gave orders for the ship's boats to be launched so that the princes might have a row on the sea. Captain Lohmann refused in very plain terms to countenance this proceeding, and even threatened to enforce rigorously his supreme right of command on board his vessel against any one who disobeyed his orders. Some of the crew took the part of Prince Barinsky, but Captain Lohmann dealt very promptly with these recalcitrants, whom he at once dismissed the ship. They will be sent home at once to Russia, and their places will be taken by men borrowed from the men-of-war which escort the Pamiaty Azova.

A statue of her Majesty has been placed over the gate of the Queen's Schools, at Eton College, and the royal arms are being carved beneath the niche containing the sculpture. Several canopied cavallets, with a dedicatory inscription, have been erected under the statue in the gallery boys' chapel as a memorial of the late Mr. Wintie, who was one of the assistant masters of the college.

A Nihilist ROMANCE.

Respecting the late trial of Russian Nihilists for high treason, a St. Petersburg correspondent reports the following particulars of a long conversation he alleges to have had with one of the judges. The ringleader of the conspirators, and now the chief of the prisoners, is a woman of excellent education, of iron will, of ravishing beauty, and of undaunted courage. This person, Sophia Gungsbury by name, narrated the story of her life to the judge. She was a Jewess by birth, she said, and had been brought up in the Palace of St. Michael, outside of which Jews are not allowed to wander at large. Her parents had given her the best education that was to be had. After having graduated in the ordinary establishments of intermediate education, Sophia left her birthplace, to which she had been betrothed, and went to St. Petersburg. In Geneva her vague inclinations and tendencies were gradually moulded into a perfect system of cruel, cold-blooded revenge. It was in that town that she mediated and brooded over the wrongs inflicted by Russia, until at last she hatched a plan to have the Government responsible for the innumerable deaths that deluged the country, she applied the automatic system to the extent of admitting that the Government was the Tsar—and the Tsar she determined to slay! Such was the object of the plot. She resolved to gather together a select band of young men, and, dashing them on a day and in the manner fixed by her, she determined that, if one failed, another should take his place, and still another after him, until the Emperor was slain. She was struck out of existence in the same ruthless way. Sophia Gungsbury had no difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of young Russians.

She fell in love with an educated young Russian, but whom she never initiated into her political plots, so that he continued down to the moment of his arrest in complete ignorance of the part she was playing at regicide. One of the unsuccessful attempts on the Tsar's life, in the early part of last year was the work of one of Sophia Gungsbury's band of assassins. When the prisoner had finished the discourse containing the history of her life and crime, which had been occasionally interrupted by the questions and rebukes of the presiding dignitaries, the President asked her whether she felt no compunction for the abominable deed resolved and attempted to do, and no remorse for the way in which she had directed herself to various terms of hard labour in the mines—a sentence surpassing in severity the most painful kind of death—except one, her lover, who because perfectly ignorant of her criminal plans, was finally released, after having languished in solitary confinement for some time. The Emperor, who had learned of the death sentence, commuted it into imprisonment for life. Sophia's parents are still living in the Pale. When her old mother heard of her condemnation she offered to abandon Judaism and become a Christian in order to obtain the needed authorization to leave the Pale of Settlement, and to see her daughter. The interview took place a few days ago at the fortress. The trembling mother approached her daughter, who moved towards her parent without the least symptom of tenderness. Fanaticism had crushed out of at least repressed, all tender sentiment. The daughter, who had been confined to her cell, exclaimed one of the officials who witnessed it, "I could not close my eyes all that night. The figures of these two sobbing women will haunt me to my dying day. It would have melted a heart of stone." The poor old woman is half crazy with grief, and she has lost all the faculties of her mind. Sophia, on the other hand, is a cold, calculating, and consistent in the refusal of the Emperor to allow Sophia Gungsbury to go to the mines of Siberia her heinous crime deserving a punishment far more terrible; she is, therefore, to be kept in close solitary confinement for the remainder of her life in the dreary fortress of Gomy Schussburg, on a bleak island near Lake Ladoga.

THE BURNING OF THE SHANGHAI.

Letters from China give particulars of the burning of the China Navigation Company's steamship Shanghai, and her fatal destruction. The vessel, which was bound for Shanghai, left on the morning of Christmas Day, and left a few hours later, having on board over 400 Chinese and a foreign passenger, Mr. Kniffier. Shortly after daylight smoke was observed coming out of the after hold, in which was stored, among other goods, large quantities of gunpowder. The captain, Mr. Nicholson, immediately got the fire-pumps to work, and the hose was played through the main hold hatch. Suddenly, however, the hatches, which had probably been burnt through, gave way, and immense volumes of dense black smoke shot up through the main hatch, and the ship was enveloped in flames. The hundreds of Chinese on board at once became panic-stricken, and caused the greatest possible confusion by rushing about in all directions vainly trying to reach a place of safety. As soon as Captain Martin saw that all hope of extinguishing the flames was gone, he headed the crew to the launch of the river, and from her so violently ashore that her bow was right up to the bank. Under ordinary circumstances this would have given greater facilities for escape, but the ship was in flames from stem to stern within fifteen minutes of the time when the alarm was given, and the Chinese in such a confusion in the alley ways that they could not get forward to escape. Many jumped overboard and were drowned; many others were burned to death. The crew succeeded in reaching the shore, Captain Martin and one of the pilots being the last to leave the vessel. Mr. Kniffier waded ashore, and he sooner he had landed than the villagers surrounded and attacked him and attempted to strip him of his clothing. The Chinese passengers who succeeded in reaching the shore were similarly treated and stripped of their clothes, and a Chinese mandarin gunboat and a steam launch which were near at hand, and the Chinese crew occupied themselves in picking up articles that floated from the burning steamer. The number of lives lost, it is said, will never be accurately known, but of the number who were on board when the steamer left Chingkiang only some 65 have been accounted for. The dead bodies were counted of the bank of the river, and sixteen more were recovered by a drag boat. Large numbers were burnt to death, and it is believed that nearly 300 lives were lost.

A CORPORAL'S SUICIDE.

At Mullingar on Thursday night a corporal in the East Lancashire Regiment was arrested for some military offence. He managed to get out of the barracks, and on Thursday his headless body was found on the railway, some distance from the town. His hands were in his pockets and his head was some yards distant. He was a native of Kent, and was to have been married on Friday.

A STRANGE CONFESSION OF MURDER.

At the Gateshead County Police Court, Michael Melville, 50 years of age, glass-maker, was charged on his own confession with having committed a robbery and murder at York twenty-five years ago. Superintendent Harrison stated that on Sunday night, 1865, he was on duty at the Gateshead Police Station, and gave himself up. As he was under the influence of drink at the time, the sergeant did not take any statement from him, but brought him next day to the county police station, where he (Superintendent Harrison) took the following statement down: "The prisoner said, 'I am a glass-maker, and live at 12, Liddle-place, Teams, Gateshead. About the month of March, twenty-five years ago, William Jobling of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and I were companions. We took the train through to York from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and arrived there about midday. We spent some time in a public-house. Then we went in search of a house to get something from. We got into the backyard of a house, and found the back-door locked. We thought the house was locked up, and opened it with skeleton keys. We went into the house and ransacked the front rooms, and got £27 in gold and silver. We were then going up to the second floor, when we heard a noise, and a man came out of a room. I carried a revolver, and fired one shot at her, and she fell—I think dead—on the stairs. We then ran out of the house, and got a train at York, and went to Manchester, and remained there about four months. During that time we committed several robberies. We broke into a public-house at Deansgate, and stole £23. After that we came back to Newcastle.—Prisoner was remanded for a week."

Catherine Gre, aged 29, wife of a draper's assistant, was charged at Liverpool with killing her husband by cutting his throat. On Wednesday night prisoner ran out of her house, and told a policeman that she had killed her baby, as she thought the baby was coming to take it. In the dock the prisoner appeared not to apprehend the terrible charge. She is believed to be insane. She was remanded.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SERVANT.

Serious allegations against a mistress. Mr. Percy Morrison, the East Surrey coroner, held an inquest at the Public Hall, Hove, respecting the death of Annie Scott, aged 19, a domestic servant, in the service of Mr. Jonathan Brown, builder, of Lumsley-road, Hove, who, it is alleged, died from the effects of assaults committed on her by her mistress.—Emma Scott, the wife of a labourer, of Hoveham, stated that the deceased, her daughter, went into Mrs. Brown's service in December. She was then a stout healthy girl. On Friday, the 23rd ult., witness received a telegram informing her that her daughter was ill, and on going to the house found her in bed unconscious. Her face was blackened, there was a bruise on the forehead and her nose was swollen. Mrs. Brown said the girl had fallen on the ice on two occasions.

THE MISTRESS'S EVIDENCE.—Mrs. Louise Brown said the deceased came into her service early in December. She was then a delicate girl. Soon after her arrival the witness found that she was dishonest, and gave her notice to leave. On two occasions she fell down on the ice, but made no complaint, though the witness saw her put her hand to her head. On Sunday, the 11th ult., she complained of being unwell, and witness sent for the doctor, but the girl kept her bed, and that time till she died. The witness, in reply to questions, said she never struck the deceased, and always treated her kindly. She did not keep a cane to beat the girl with, nor had she made deceased stand out in the garden in the snow for punishment.

THE DEATH OF THE GIRL.—Mrs. Elsie Brown, of Orchard Villa, Hove, said that she previously occupied apartments in Mrs. Brown's house. The deceased was a healthy-looking girl when she came. Mrs. Brown's treatment of the girl was shameful. On one occasion the witness saw her smack the deceased on the face twice, and then she became ill. Subsequently she heard cries from the kitchen of "Oh, ma'am, please don't beat me." These cries occurred on several occasions. About a fortnight before her death, the deceased came into witness's room with her cheeks bruised and black, which she said was the result of blows from her mistress. The witness knew that Mrs. Brown had come, for she had seen it. The deceased said that when she was not beaten with the cane her mistress took the broom-handle. The witness had frequently heard blows as with a cane or stick. The deceased stole a few biscuits out of witness's cupboard, but came and expiated her sorrow, saying she was hungry, and she was as hungry.—A widow named Strudwick, who was called in to nurse the deceased, and the latter told her that she fell on the ice, but that on coming in from the garden once her mistress struck her with the broom-handle across the eyes.—Sarah Murrell, who assisted in nursing the deceased, said that while the girl lay seriously ill, in fact, dying, Mrs. Brown came into the sick room, and deceased asked for a little warm water to bathe her face with, but Mrs. Brown refused to let her have it.

SEEKING THE GIRL.—Very much, calling her a lazy, dirty thing, and telling her to get up, as she was cold, and shivering. The witness was there from seven o'clock till half past eleven in the evening before the girl had any food, when Mrs. Brown sent some bread and cheese up. The girl ate it heartily.—Emma Boral and her husband, whose garden backs on to Mrs. Brown's garden, deposed to seeing the deceased, kept in the garden during the cold weather as a punishment, and also that on entering and leaving the house Mrs. Brown struck her.—Oliver Brown, a son of Mrs. Brown, said that he saw the girl fall twice on the ice in the garden. She did not say she was hurt, but put her hand to her head several times.

Dr. Williamson, of Hove, stated that he was called in to see the girl, and found her unconscious. Her eyes were bruised, and there was a bruise in the middle of the forehead. The nose was swollen, and at the back of the head were two swellings. All the symptoms were those of concussion of the brain. The girl progressed favourably till the 30th ult., when she became worse, and died early the next morning. The post-mortem showed the body to be ill-nourished. The nasal bone was broken and the left ear-lid was separated. There was a swelling on either side of the head. There were also bruises on the forehead, on the lower part of the back, left hip, shoulders, and on the legs. The cause of death was effusion of blood into the brain, the result of violence to the head.—The inquiry, which had lasted over six hours, was adjourned for a week. Mrs. Brown was released from the court by a mob, who hooted and howled her.

ALL ABOUT A HORSE.

An accident had been tried before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury to recover from Mr. Henry King, a horse dealer, £150 paid for a bay colt by a daughter of Sir John Lees. The defendant's son described the animal as "the most perfect-mannered horse" he had ever known, but, according to the plaintiff, the day after it reached Epsom, when being driven in a dog-cart, he kicked, and fell on his head and knees, throwing the ladies out of the dog-cart. As Mr. King refused to take the colt back, it was sold at Tatnell's for £41.—The jury awarded the plaintiff £120.

A STRANGE CONFESSION OF MURDER.

At the Gateshead County Police Court, Michael Melville, 50 years of age, glass-maker, was charged on his own confession with having committed a robbery and murder at York twenty-five years ago. Superintendent Harrison stated that on Sunday night, 1865, he was on duty at the Gateshead Police Station, and gave himself up. As he was under the influence of drink at the time, the sergeant did not take any statement from him, but brought him next day to the county police station, where he (Superintendent Harrison) took the following statement down: "The prisoner said, 'I am a glass-maker, and live at 12, Liddle-place, Teams, Gateshead. About the month of March, twenty-five years ago, William Jobling of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and I were companions. We took the train through to York from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and arrived there about midday. We spent some time in a public-house. Then we went in search of a house to get something from. We got into the backyard of a house, and found the back-door locked. We thought the house was locked up, and opened it with skeleton keys. We went into the house and ransacked the front rooms, and got £27 in gold and silver. We were then going up to the second floor, when we heard a noise, and a man came out of a room. I carried a revolver, and fired one shot at her, and she fell—I think dead—on the stairs. We then ran out of the house, and got a train at York, and went to Manchester, and remained there about four months. During that time we committed several robberies. We broke into a public-house at Deansgate, and stole £23. After that we came back to Newcastle.—Prisoner was remanded for a week."

A STRIKE AVERTED.

The threatened strike of brickmakers in Leeds and other Yorkshire towns has been averted. An adjourned meeting between representatives of the employers and men was held at Leeds on Thursday, at which the new price lists of the workmen, averaging about five per cent. advance, were considered. The men's terms were practically conceded, the men making concessions in some respects. A general strike has been averted.

MUTINY ON BOARD SHIP.

At Waterford a warrant having been issued against the second mate and thirteen of the crew of the American ship Bohemia on a charge of desertion, for the purpose of being arrested and conveyed on board by the police. Half an hour afterwards word was received that all the crew had mutinied, declaring that they would not allow the ship to be used for the purpose of conveying the men to the United States. The crew of the British barque, William Gordon, with 1,000 tons of coal from Cardiff for Buenos Ayres, which also put into Waterford Harbour for shelter with her sails reefed by the storm, also declined to remain on board, and quitted the ship on Wednesday morning.

ACCIDENT TO LORD MELGUND.

Lord Melgund, whilst hunting on Thurs. day with the Bockley hounds near Welling, was thrown from his horse, and fell heavily to the ground, the principal injury being dislocation of the third finger of his right hand.

THE ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.

SPEECH BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales (Honorary Admiral of the Fleet) presided on Thursday over a meeting held in the lecture room of the United Service Institution, Whitehall, in connection with the Royal Naval Exhibition, which will be held at Chelsea during the summer months. At the request of the Prince of Wales, Captain Alfred Dreyer, of the report of the committee, from which it appeared that so far the progress made had been in every way satisfactory. The guarantee fund amounted to £47,415, and it had been arranged that the surplus on the exhibition (which will be opened on the 2nd of May) should be handed over to form the nucleus of a benevolent fund for the assistance of widows and children of seamen who lost their lives while in the service of the nation, by way of augmenting any Government pension. Mr. A. B. Forwood, the honorary treasurer, having read that further guarantee was desirable, although he did not anticipate any call upon the guarantors, the Prince of Wales moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Lord George Hamilton proposed a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales for presiding. The Prince's presence, he said, had given an authority and publicity to the exhibition which no other man in the realm could have done. He believed that if the exhibition popularised the service it would be greatly due to the prince. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart seconded the motion, which was carried.—The Prince of Wales, in reply, said that he had taken the exhibition was due to the suggestion of his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, who thought that a naval exhibition should not be less successful than the Military Exhibition. Though the Navy was very popular, and must be popular throughout the country, anything they could do to make it more popular would be a boon duty to do so. (Cheers.) He felt the deepest interest in everything that concerned the Navy, and he had proved that by placing both his sons in it. Although his elder son had not been able to remain in the service, his second son had made the day his profession for life, and he had never been in the Navy, and he would not hesitate to come to him.—The proceedings then terminated.

WHAT THE EXHIBITION WILL CONTAIN.

The exhibition will be held at Chelsea, on the site of last year's military exhibition. Gordon House and grounds, and the eight acres of the ground at Chelsea Hospital have also been granted to the promoters of the exhibition. The river frontage available will in consequence be very considerable. Everything points to the success of the exhibition, and the guarantors need be under no apprehension as to being called upon to make their promises good. Many of the exhibits are of great interest. Several galleries will be set apart for collections illustrating the history and achievements of the British Navy. One will be filled by thousands of models, in which every type of ship that has sailed the British flag, since England has had a Navy will be represented in miniature. Another will be devoted to objects connected with the science of navigation; a third to arms and implements of war; a fourth section to relics of Arctic expeditions in which British seamen have taken part; and two spacious galleries will be filled with a loan collection of medals and trophies illustrating the history of the British Navy. To this collection the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh have contributed liberally. Other buildings will be devoted to the display of heavy ordnance, machine guns, and mechanical contrivances for the appliances by which these are charged, and electrical apparatus. There will be several novelties especially appealing to popular taste. A large sheet of water is being formed, and on this miniature ironclads, perfect in all parts, with guns mounted and machinery in motion, will give periodic exhibitions of tactics, and engage in mimic warfare. In the large arena naval brigades will manoeuvre. In one part of the grounds will be fixed a North Sea trawler with fishing gear and sails complete, and a crew living on board. There is to be a lighthouse 150ft. high, and the Arctic regions will be represented by the broad seas, across which changing lights will be made to pass to represent night and day in northern regions. The aurora borealis will also be simulated. A full-sized model of the Victory as she appeared cleared for action at Trafalgar is being built near the eastern entrance, and in the cockpit will be a group illustrating the scene of the life of Nelson. Close by a building is in course of erection, wherein a panorama of the battle of Trafalgar will be displayed. The musical department has been well looked after, and every day a band of one of the four divisions of Royal Marines, or of the band of the Royal Engineers, and a naval band will play.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A MEETING.

An extraordinary scene took place at a meeting of delegates of the Royal Liver Friendly Society at Liverpool, on Thursday. One delegate taxed another with not being sober, and with being a nuisance to the meeting, and suggested that he should leave until he got sober, while another remarked that he should be put into a dark hole. Great uproar followed, the delegate and his friends protesting that he was not drunk, but excited. After considerable interruption quiet was restored, and the delegates resumed their seats and continued the business.

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KEMPTON PARK FEBRUARY MEETING.

Printed and Published by ASBOTT GERRARD, Agent
for the Proprietors, at their Office, 11, Fleet-
Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the
County of London, on February 6th, 1894.